NEW YORK HERALD, WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1862-TRIPLE SHEET.

States be recognized, if to accomplish it every existing institution, order, monomy or privilege should be swept before our advancing hosts. (Applause.) Rights should be recognized privileges discarded, and the authority of the United States float again over its former territorial limits, its flag everywhere emblazoned in characters of living light.— The Union, it must and shall be preserved." It is to be seriously deplored that at this jimsture our cars are appealed to leat the proportions of this content shall be largely augmented by some efforts at intervention from foreign Powers, which may result in collision in our present domestic dissensions. From the first dawning of our domestic dissensions the governing class in England have desired not their repression, but their increase, and have actively sympathized with these internal traitors to dismember our government. They thus hope to render the people of North America as incompetant to oppose their political and commercial domination as similar domestic contentions have already rendered the people of the South American republies. Hence at the very commencement of the rebellion the English ministry made haste to recognize the rebells as heligorents, and to piace them upon the same level as the government against which they had rebelled. Intervene to make paace? Intervention will deluge the earth with blood. This country cannot be dismembered but by subjugation, amid seas of blood and oceans of flame. Never. England and France combined, with what is left of the rebells, cannot subjugate and dismembers but by subjugation, amid fair dealing in Europe will be our friend; every hater of Keptish tyranny will be our friend; every hater of Napoleon will be our fr and in a division with Russis of the "sick than's estate." Intervense for humanity! Transparent falsehood! The United States will incider be subjugated no dissemblered while the loyal American people remain true to their Revolutionary origin. (Loud cheers.) But, as becomes wise and practical men, we should closely examine the means of assault and our means of delence if this burden should be forced upon us; and here again we shall witness abuntum opportunity for condence and hope. It is fair to assume, should intervention ever come, the two Western Powers of France and England will act in unifor, as they did in the Crimean war, and as they have recently co-operated with Spain by intervening with the internal adiars of Section. These two Powers combined possess a large army. If undistureed, in from eight to him mosths, by gigantic efforts and at vast cost, they might ferry across the Atlantic from 240,000 to 275,000 soldiers, with all their armaments and supplies. This would, however, be doing far more than they were able to do in the Crimean War, though largely aided by American steam transport ships. At no time in the year can they in one voyage realily transport 100,000 soldiers and the immense amount of necessary arms and supplies. Even if able to shelter their soldiers till the last detachment arrives, and all move together, some nine or ten months after hostilities should arise they would stand in the presence of disciplined troops twice as numerous as themselves—in the presence of troops who have fought far more battles against resolute troops than themselves—in the presence of troops who have fought far more battles against resolute troops than themselves—in the presence of troops who have fought far more battles against resolute troops than themselves—in the presence of troops who have fought far more battles against resolute troops than themselves—in the presence of troops who have fought far more battles against resolute troops than twice as numerous. (Applause.) Their next means of assault consists i soon have afloat tronchat vessels, armid with carefully tested ordenance, carrying elongated projectible with "punch points," of four hundred and eighty pounds, fully complexout—first, to resist the concentrated first of the Warrior, sided by La Gloire, Napoleon's largest iron-chat anny, and second, by the use of shot alone, to sink both of them should they come within range, we now have on hand the tested ordenance competent to speedily destroy any vessel yet armored by any nation. Our iron-clast are the most numerous at this time, and cannot be exceeded prior to January or February next. The English troops are dispersed all over the world to guard solated colonies. Her available troops cannot be massed to an amount of eighty thousand; and one hundred and fifty thousand, if she had them, would not be troublesome to a powerful nation possessing from eight hundred thousand to a million of troops already salied to the feel; and the Frenca army once shot up on ship-board, even if couveyed by the whole English and French feet, could not in an ordinarily fair fight escape destruction. A single condict between an English or a French iron-clad and one of our far more heavily armed iron-clads will settle that question. ("That's 80.") The result will be a decisive as to admit of no mistake, if there is any virtue and the process of his louise. So a nation, going to war with a navaleously, which we'll go the mouths of all those valuable harbors, inlets, sounds and river than any sporoved gun with which any English or French we seem to be seen the sound of the process of the louise. So a nation, going to war with a navaleously, will, at an early day, carefully look the mouths of all those valuable harbors, inlets, sounds and river to a friendly ship with but little hindrance, in pointed out with great coarness by the Beard of Englishers in a report made to the Secretary of War in 1840. The obstruction, and the obstruction could be report made to the Secretary of War in 1840. The obstruction, and the obstruction could be r chrough the entrance without first removing the obstruction, and the obstruction could be removed by an enemy only after the silencing of the forts under the command of whose guns it is placed. Having taken steps to carefully secure the most important entrance by temporary obstructions and by leavily armed forts, let us promptly provide an interior water communication between our chief cities parallel with our Atlantic coast, and having numerous communications with it at protected points. This has been frequently recommended by the Board of Engineers as a work of vast unitary importance. In April last the littlery committee of Congress, in an able report, demonstrated how this object could be speedily and cheaply accomplished, viz:—ily enlarging the locks of three short cames of an aggregate length of only seventy-eight and a hall miles. A vessel entering the sounds of North Carolina, from the Atlantic cocan, can proceed by way of the Dismai Swamp canal (twonty-two miles long) to Norfolk; then passing up the Chesapeake bay, communicating, from the Atlantic occan, can proceed by they have been admitted by the great city of initial planting, after communicating with the great city of initial planting, after communicating with the great city of initial planting, after communicating with the great city of initial planting through the Delaware and Raritan camai, a distance of forty-three mites, and thence proceed up the East river, one hundred and forty miles to New Lendon, before going out to sea. Here is an inland cammunication between almost all of our leading ports and cities along the maritime front of the populous and powerful States of connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvana, Delaware, Marylant, Virginia and North Carolina, a distance of nearly a thousand unites, and having many facine and easily protected outlets to the sea. Schuzbe timber looks, capable of passing large war vessels, can be made ready for use in a case of pressing emergency in from twenty to twenty-five days. The government has ample sea. Sintable timber locks, capable of passing large war vessels, can be made ready for use in a case of pressing emorgoney in from twenty to twenty-five days. The government has ample legisl authority to make this great improvement, if a military necessity. As it is, let it be done, and in such a manner that we can easily concentrate large ships at any desirable harbor to resist any invasion, when the telegraph shall amounce the disasters or separations wought on the enemys feet by storms of by our returning squadrons. The engineers strongly recommend this double clast line as a remarkable military advantage possessed by neither England nor France. Our own sense tells us that it a ship or ships-of-war or of commerce should be backaded in a harbor, and thus prevented from going to sea, the evil would be lessened if the harbor was commented by a safe and mexposed interior channel with all the harbors on the coast for a thousand unites. So also a blockade of one harbor could be broken up, by quietly concentrating in it a superior force, drawn from the other horbors connected with it by the interior channel. Let u sake earnestly request the government to sid in opening the communication for our fron gunbeats from the Mississippi to the Hadson, the bolaware and St. Lawrence. Then it the event of war our fron chands they from the West, through the loyal States, could said freatly into the taxes, proceed to the head of the St. Lawrence, and protect the creasing or an army sufficiently powerful to command that river as low down as Montreal, and thus prevent the sending of a single first she holder from penetrating the interior. This accomplished, what amount of opposition could the unaded and destrocless Canadians make to our Western troops. The navigable waters of an also such as the mouth of the Hudson, a period of from ten to twenty days would place them at either point. In thirty days, in despite of the union of the processing of the place, the search of the chaspake of a new sea in the art of naval waters of the the navigation upon the waters of the Chesapeake of a new era in the art of naval waters, we have placed our country at the head of naval powers in effective strength, and the mechanical force of the country, for the time being should be called into requisition in enlarging and strengthening the navy; and the comprehensive policy should be adopted of allowing the merchant marine to sid in its own defence by its incorporation into a militia navy, under proper laws and restrictions. We ought now to commence, and complete within six months, a heavy fiest of iron-chads of superior speed, and at least twice the capacity of the Monitor; and of the three millions of enrolled militia in the loyal States, with one million in the field, we may confidently anticipate bringing this infamous rebellion to a triumplant close. With such an army and navy, with the forta armed with the modern improved on ansee of large calibre; with the valuable inlets to bors, readstands and sounds skilfully obstructed; we is an interior water communication between the secural ports and harbors on the Atlantic, so as to make after an occurrence of the atlantic contracts are and convenient to speedily pass a feet from one another emirely beyond the observation of any enemy and fort; with a navigable communication between New York bey and the takes, and between the lakes and St. Louis and New Orleans, that would allow of a move use of the whole fleet from New Orleans by as inland route from the margar and observation surely we can make

that she is still loyal to the government and the constitution. She feets the deepest sympathy for the martyred dead, who have falled in defense of constitutional,
well regulated liberty. As the tidings of this great
gathering are beene throughout the loyal camps, they will
animate the hearts and move the arms of our brave and
anterept soldiers. In behalf of that immense army of
privates who have left home and kindred and friends
to meet the traitors striking at the heart of the nation,
and who never mean to abandon this contest until the
old flag again floats over every inch of our original territorial limit, I ask you to send them the cheering
words of your hearty commondation.

General Walbridge closed his speech by offering the
following resolutions, which were adopted by sools

mation:

Resolved, That the territorial limits of the United States, as they existed when this infamous rebellion began, and the constitution which guarantees their existence, should forever remain one, entire, united and indivisibility.

indivisible.

2. That the division of the former and the overthrow of the latter would constitute a damning crime to all elernity.

3. That as the blood of our slaughtered citizon soldiers follou in defence of constitutional liberty cries to Heaven for redress, we declare that to suppress this rebellion and sive the national life, the government should call into exercise every agency employed by the rebells themselves to make the war effective, conclusive, and of short duration.

4. That we tender to our unfortunate countrymen now languishing by captivity in Southern prisons our earnest and cordial symmathy, and we beseechingly implore the government to effect their honorable exchange and release at the carliest possible mement.

5. That since integrity by public servants in the discharge of official duty is the only guarantee for good government, wo call upon Congress to give the authority, and the government to exercise it, to hang upon a gibbet higher than Haman ever hung every official many department of the public service who attempts at this juncture of our public affairs to fatten upon the misfortunes of the republic, either by derrauding the treasury, ensploying his public position to advance private pecuniary objects, or who shall be found guilty of imposing upon our brave so diets any base article, either in the food or raiment provided for them by the government.

6. That Congress should provide for opening the great line of interior water communication along our Atlantic const. capable of passing our naval fleet and our commercial marine from the waters of the Ronacke and Chesapeake Bay to the eastern terminus of Long Island, and should at once open the means of internal commercial marine from the waters of the Ronacke and chesapeake Bay to the eastern terminus of Long Island, and should at once open the means of internal conficis of foreign States, but here, benuath this outstretched sky, in the presence of Almighty God and of one another, we piedge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor neve

SONG ON OUR COUNTRY AND HER PLAG, BY FRAN-CIB LINERS, SUNG AT THE MEETING OF LOYAL CITIZENS, UNION SQUARE, NEW YORE, JULY 15, 1862.

We do not hate our enemy—
May God deal gently with us all.
We love our land; we fight her foe;
We hate his cause, and that must fall.

Our country is a goodly land; We'll keep her alway whole and hale; We'll love her, live for her or die; To fall for her is not to fail. Our Flag! The Red shall mean the blood, We gladly pledge; and let the White Mean purity and solemn truth. Unsullled justice, sacred right.

Its blue, the sea we love to plow,
That lavon the heaven-united land,
Between the Old and Older World,
From strand, o'er mount and stream, to atrand.

sullied patriotism and nationality, and since then rapine, murder and bloodshed have followed. We have a treacherous and despicable foreign Power which succumbs to the mandates of Jeff Davis, and which would, it it date, deal death and destruction around; but it trust the day is yet far distant when any foreign Power shall be allowed to intermeddle in our domestic affairs. (Applause.) After some other remarks, Mr. Dunn concluded by reading aloud the "Voiuntoer's Song," which was well received.

SPEECH OF BY SENATOR SPINOLA. Ex-Senator Spinola, having been introduced to the

Ex-Sentor SPINOLA, having been introduced to the meeting, on coming forward was warmly received. He said:—

I did not come here this day to make a speech to you. No. I come for a nobier purpose and a more important object. I come to ask you to join with ms. (Hear, and applause.) The bour has arrived when it becomes the duty of every American citizen to buckle on his armor and go forward to the fight. (Loud cheers.) I have now, since our last glorious masting in this place, witnessed the progress of this wratched rebellion, and my only regret is that a sufficient force was not then at once raised to drive the fomentors of it out of the country, and forever to keep it down. You are once more again gathered together in a great mass meeting to frestrate its fature progress, and I call upon you lo do your duty to your country in that the hour of her peril. (Applause and ories of "We shall do so.") There were those who, at the last great mass meeting of New York, were pretended friends to the Union, but who, I regret to state, as matters have since turned out, were the vilest snakes of treason. (Hear, and loud cheers.) Let our Northern States fall into Southern hands—let them sway the destinite of this mighty and world famed republic, and if ever the day abould arise when such a state of things should happen, not even man, woman or child would receive the alightest marcy at the hands of those Southern rebels. (Cries of "That's true—go on Spinola.") Give them, I say, the upper hand, and the people of the North will soon feel the effects of Southern steel. But let them come on—last them to do so; and if we have the real principles of freedom at heart, we shall soon teach them what virtue is in Northern arms. (Applause.) There is another great consideration in which we are all deeply interested. Let the South be successful and the North will not only have to pay the expenses of the rebellion, but to hive in thraidom under their bloody sceptra. (Hear, hear.) As I said at the commencement of these remarks. I told you we w

MR. BANVARD'S ADDRESS. Mr. BAFVARD, having been introduced to the meeting.

root the principles of free government in this country, which have been so securely established by the first founders of that glovious happy and free constitution. (Loud cheers.) Would time permit I could enter more into detail, but shall content myself with those for re-

owing to the severe storm of wind, dust and rain, the meeting was brought to a sudden termination. It was one of the severest storms experienced in this city for many years.

## STAND NO. TWO.

Addresses by Messrs. A. A. Low, D. G. Coddington, Peter Cooper, Judge Daly, Rev. Dr. Vinton and Rev. Dr. Hitchcock. The stand erected at the corner of Sixteenth street,

The stand erected at the corner of Sixteenth street, on the east side of the square, was handsomely decorated with flags, and for some time before the hour named a crowd gathered in the vicinity, which soon became dense as the band played several national airs, and the officers of the meeting were seen to take their places. Salutes of artillery were fired by the Anthon Light battery and by the workmen employed by Henry Brewster & Co. The great heat, which, at first, threatened to be too much for the people, after four o'clock became relieved by a more cloudy sky, giving an agreeable chade.

uble shade. On the platform, forming a centre of attraction, was Major Charles Le Gendre, of the Fifty-first regiment, who fought so gallantly at Roancke Island, where he was severely wounded. There were also Dr. Horace Green, J. Howard Williams, Hon. Prosper M. Wetmore, A. A. Low, A. C. Richards, John D. Wolfe, Peter Cooper, Hon.

Samuel Sloan, with others, whose names will be found in the list of Vice Presidents.

Precisely at four o'clock Hon. Program M. Wetkorn called the meeting to order, reading the call and nominating for Chairman A. A. Low, Esq., the illness of Pelatiah Petit, Esq., President of the Chamber of Commerce, preventing his attendance.

Mr. A. C. Richards read a list of Vice Presidents and

Secretaries, who were chosen by acclamation. HON. A. A. LOW'S ADDRESS.

The Chairman, A. A. Low, Esq., addressed the meet-

Frilow Chrisss—I share with you in your regret that the venerable Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce is not here to introduce to you the object of the meeting. It was an honor that naturally devolved upon him; it was an honor that he would have fulfilled with the greatest pleasure. In his absence, and in the absence of the first Vice President of the Chamber, it devolves upon me to announce to you the object of the meeting. Indeed it needs no announcement. There is but one call that summons together men of all parties, of all professions, of all names—there is but one call—and it is the call of our country. (Loud cheers.) Te that call who will not respond? I rejecte to find before me so many present to-day, who bring here (if they bring nothing else, in answer to that call), their hearts, and will give to the call a warm response. (Applause.) Is devolves upon me, fellow citizens, simply to announce to you that this meeting is called because our country needs you here. (Cheers.) In fulfilment of their appointment, the committee have prepared an address and resolutions, which will be presented to you, and I have the honor to introduce the Hon. Samuel Stoan, whe will now proceed to read the address.

Mr. Stoan read the address adopted by the convention of committees, which was loudly applauded, especially those passages that related to resisting any foreign inter-

those passages that related to resisting any foreign inter

that loyal address. This was responded to by three dealening cheers and

tiger. that we have the "Star Spangled Banner." The chorus of this national song was swelled by the crowd, until its noble strains rang over the entire square. Three cheers

were then given for "the hanner."

Mr. A. C. RIGHARDS road the resolutions, the same as read at stand No. 1. The reading was interrupted by frequent applause, the audience heartily endorsing the

sentiment that our primary allogiance was due to the United States.

The Volunteer Chorus (Henry Camp and friends) here

sang "God Speed the Right!" to the great delight of the audience, and were rewarded by a vote of thanks and three cheers when they concluded. JUDGE DALY'S ADDRESS.

The Chairman then introduced Hon. CHARLES P. DALY, First Judge of the Common Pleas, who was received with

First Judge of the Common Pleas, who was received with applause. He said:

When two parts of a great cation have divided, and are arrayed in open war against each other, it is a waste of time to dwell upon the causes that have produced it. Having thrown all other considerations aside, and grappled together in mortal strife, nothing remains then but to determine which of the two will be compelled to yield. (Cheers.) There was a time when mediation and compromise were possible. It has passed, and it is of no consequence now who are responsible for the neglect or opposition by which that opportunity was lost. He that supposes that the South would listen to any terms of settlement now except such as it is impossible for the North to grant is a political dreamer. Nothing can be done now except what is done by military means. The South has taken its position, and it will not recede unless it is compelled to. Whatever Union sentiment may have existed there it is crushed out, and there is nothing apparent there now but sympathetic unaminity and a dogged determination to persist in what they have undertaken. Wantever doubt, hesitation or difference of opinion may have prevailed at first, the sentiment is now universal. hestitation or difference of opinion may have prevailed at first, the sentiment is now universal that they have gone so far that they cannot go back; that they must now go or whatever may be the consequence or the sacridoc. Everything with them, then, is reduced to a question of endurance, and the sooner wo wake up to the consciousness of this state of facts the more fully will we comprehend our own position and the obligations and duties that are imposed upon an experiment of the constitution of the constitution and the obligations and duties that are imposed upon an experiment to the constitution of the promise that the South have determined with such great unanimity have determined to resist? Constituting but little more than one-third of the population of the whole country, the inhabitants of the Southern States have determined to seize the largest part of our territory, geographically, to appropriate to themselves nearly the whole of our sensors, and the mouth or nearly all or our principal rivers, and construct out of it, descending through a common territory, find their way to the sas and serve as the grast outlets of the industry and commerce of the whole people, they modestly propose to take to themselves the possession and control of seventy-two, including the largest and most important, leaving to us but the number of twelve, watering that comparatively small strip of territory extending from the Hudson river to the northern boundary of Maine. (Grozans.) They propose to cut us of from those elemens of national exatence determined by the curvature of successful or says it is dependent parts, as to make it impossible for us to kape It together as a maiton. Look at the political boundaries of the nations upon the map of the globe, and not one will be found with a territory so disjointed and fragmentary as the one that one of the successful to the higher and and one it make any other than the proper to laws you were upon the proper to the proper to the contract of the successful to the design of the Sout

Typic to if we intit to expected. In this struggle, which is an over candence, we have a task imposed upon an affect of readence, we have a task imposed upon the provided of the control of the South, and the specify and power of reached on the pour of its South, and the specify and power of reached on the pour of its South, and the specific part of the control of the South, and the specific part of the control of the South, and the specific part of the control of the South, and the specific part of the control of the South, and the specific part of the control of the specific part of the sp and think only of the preservation of the country in this pressing crisis. Let them bear in mind that they are not as great men as they suppose themselves to be, and learn something of that fine element of character, humility. Let thom remember that more than two-thirds of the men composing the army of the Union are opposed to them politically, and above all let the civilians in Washington give up directing and controlling the operations of generals in the field. (Loud cheers.) The Archduke Charles was but little, if at all, inferior in military genius to Napoleon, and with the superior numbers at his command would in the sugement of military critics, have been more than a match for his great adversary had not all his operations in the field been controlled by the Aulic Council sitting at Visnna. To this body every unemployed general and intrusive civilian, as at Washington, find access, and, ignorant of the changes and vicestitudes which attend a campaign, this Council basiled the best laid plans of the Archduke by controlling his opinion and prescribing beforehand what the movement of the armies about be; and had not Wellington in the war of the Peninsula openly disregarded the suggestions, and even orders, that came to him from London, the British arms would never have triumphed over the generals of Napoleon. (Cheers.) No general under heaven can accomplish anything if, in addition to the enemy in front, he has also to fight against an army of detractors and advisors in his rear. (Prolonged applause, and cheers for McClellan.) If he is incompetent take the responsibility and remove him; but while he is in command be him command. We can raise the three hundred thousand mes; but if the spirit of meddiesome interference at Washington, controlling the operations of generals in the field, does not meet the contempt it deserves in the indiguant rebuke of our whole people, then our energies will be wasted again and in the fullness of national calamity we will be ieft but to lamont aver the madness and folly of our

ADDRESS OF DAVID S. CODDINGTON, ESQ. TON, whose appearance was lustily cheered. He spoke

Anterior of Larvin S. Commonwells.

The character own burstly cleared. He spoke the form of all matters, the content of the co

succeeding days, and his army has discriminated and overthrown them wherever the rebels encountered it. He is nearer Richmond now than ever he was before (Cheers.) With the strong arm of the country supporting him—the navy—I say he is acarer to Richmond than ever. Though in the fatal result of the passage to the James river our army lost ten thousand men and the enemy twenty thousand, we succeeded by that manceuvre in concentrating the power of the country. I have most of the leaders of this rebellion in West roint, shid among them hen whom, before the rebellion, I would have known as geat emon. But the Bible says that rebellion is as witchcraft—and so it has rehanged these men's minds. Before the rebellion broke out they were our friends. Now they have become our foces, and would become our murderers. They speak of us as vassals, and they are trying now to overpower our army on the banks of the James river. Shall they do this, or shall every traitor be made to feel that he must submit to the authority of the government? Let the example of Mr. Sward's son be a guide to us. He entered the service of the country as a private soldier in one of the military oncanisations of New York. (Prolonged and enthwissist applause.)

MR. WEYMORE'S SPEECH.

Mr. WEYMORE'S SPEECH.

Mr. WEIMORE, in introducing Itev. Dr. Hitchcock,

Mr Wermork, in introducing Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Vermont, said.—

A neble example has been set for us by one of the New England States. The Green Mounsain state of Vermont has recruited in ten days the first regiment under the new call of the Fresident for troops. I ask you to join me in three cheers for that noble Green Mountain State of Vermont. (Three loud cheers.) But Vermont produces besides men who can gight men who can tak. We have a gentleman from Vermont here to-day who has not exhausted all big mind's powers in discussing the events of this crisis in the nation's history. I am going to appeal to him to take his turn here with other speakers in addressing you. It is one of the most beautiful features of this whole controversy that men of every class, men of every degree in life, men of all professions, secular and religious, seme forward freely to speak in behalf of the government and the country. You have just heard a revorend gentleman who has charge of one of our metropolitan churches; and now I am going to present to you a gentleman who, having done his duty to the people of his church, comes here to tell us how we should do our duty to our government and our ceuntry. (Cheere.) beg to introduce to you Rev. Pr. Hitchcock.

The Charman—Our friend has made a pardonable and

slight mistake. Rev. Mr. Hitchcock inform me he is not a citizen of Vermont, and yet he is-(laughter)-for, being an American citizen, he is, in that sense, a Vermonter. (Cheers and laughter.)

STAND NO. THREE. OPPOSITE THE SVERETT HOUSE.

Vehement Cheering on the Part of the Democrats-Strong Conservative Speeches by Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Messrs-Allen, Kenton, Seth B. Chittenden and

Henry Arcularius.
Here, for a time, before the proceedings began, the crowd was too meagre to command much enthusiasm, and certainly so limited as to offer no inducement to any but the most obtrusive of orators, straggled quietly about, awaiting the arrival of the committee, whose presence was to herald the various speakers. They moved carelessly hither and thither, like so many idle

boys, though among them could be seen many whose carnest faces and busy tongues seemed imbuod with the single notion of the importance of the occasion. These lined the sidewalks, and manifested their friendly feelings by cheers both loud and deep.

The reverberating echoes of the deafening cannon excited an enthusiasm which no ill-timed rumor could subdue. The people were obviously in earnest. Though not so numerous as at first, they did not fail to exhibit their devotion to the cause for which they had met by a most encouraging display of patriotic regard. From an early hour the converging crowd had been quietly accumulating in the vicinity of this, one of the principal stands, and gathered around the platform which was festooned by Union flags and boasted the additional attraction of a splendid band. This structure stood opposite the Everett House, and from its tasteful decorations elicited ne little admiration. The surging throug gave loose to their jocosity, and many a happy Millerism found circulation through the crowd, happy Millerism found circulation through the crowd, which, as the day advanced, increased in bulk and heaved like a sea, broken in its perturbations only

heaved like a sea, broken in its porturbations only by the fervid enthusiasm that prevailed.

The conduct of the people was decorous in the extreme.

No man in all the throng uttered a word, either of dis-satisfaction, dissent or complaint. All was quiet beyond precedent, and the behavior of the masses defled the most adverse criticism. The only passing intrusion was by General Prosper M. Wetmore, whose Inquiries (unheard by the reporters) of the chairman, appeared to clicit re-plies which, from the General's tone, were judged to be at first much less than satisfactory.

to be at first much less than satisfactory.

The General was more than anxious as to the result of his demands, and might possibly have been considered as rather imperative had it not happened that his questions were based on motives the most amicable that can be imagined. The evening had but partially elapsed before the whole space intervening between the hotel front and the park railings was filled. The applause with which the speakers' remarks were often received shook the air like a thunder storm. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Charles Gould, and Mr. Peter Mitchell, as Chairman of the Committee of Management, assumed, for the time, the President's seat. The salutes of Anthon's light battery had hardly died away when the band began to play, and the dying cohoes of "Hall Columbia" still lin-gered on the ear when Mr. Mitchell called the meeting to read us not stated, unable to attend, the chair was assigned to Mr. Gould.

The resolutions were read by Alderman Mitchell, and,

as a matter of course, were adopted amid enthusiastic applause. Alderman Terence Farley made himself as attention as possible to the gentlemen whose professional requirements demanded official recognition, and in common with Messrs. James Keane and Peter Muldoon res dered most acceptable service. dered most acceptable service.

After music, which was the inevitable and most agree-

able interlude in the whole programme,

MR. ALLEN'S SPEECH.

Mr. ETHAN ALLEN, Assistant United States District

Atto a y, was the first speaker introduced, who spoke as

Atto a y, was the first speaker introduced, who spoke as follows:—

Ferrow Grizens—Onto more the country is aroused by 1 call to arms. It is now nearly a cantury ago when our farbors assembled in mass meetings in this city to devise ways and means for the defence of this yery flag which to-day we give to the winds of Heaven, bearing defiance from overy star. Fired then with the same spirit of freedom that kindles on this spot coday, for the sime throwing aside the habiliments of peace, our fathers armed themselves for vongance and for war. The history of that war—read it in the bearts of the American people—the trials and struggles of that war, mark them in the teardrop which the very allusion calls to every eye, the thiesand struggles of that rise everywhere around us; the wisdom of that war, and the honor and the perpetuity of its triumphs, behold the ene in our unexampled prosperity as a nation, and the other in the imputes that like an electric flash bind heart to heart, throughout this wast assemblage, in the firm resolve that, cost what it may, rebellion shall go down. (Cheers.) Again the American people are assembled in mass meeting throughout the nation, while the States once more rook in the throes of revolution. Once more the cry to arms reverberates throughout the tand; but this time we war against domestic foes. Treason has raised its black flag near the tomb of Washington, and the Union of our States hangs her ate upon the bayonet and the sword in such a cause. (Applause.) Everything that the American edition holds doar hangs upon the issue of this contest. Our national honor and reputation demand that rebellion shall not triumph on our soil. In the name of our thousand peaceful triumphs, our Union must and shall be preserved. (Cheers.) Our peaceful triumphs. These are the victories we should be jeasous to shall be eclipsed by the charity and the grace of the triumphs, which have lowed to the same to store a section of the store should be geasons.

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